



Palestine Institute
of
Pacific School of Religion

	PAGE		PAGE
INTRODUCTION	2	LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA	15
A BRONZE AGE DEPOSIT FROM A CAVE NEAR NEBY RUBIN (JAFFA DISTRICT). DR. L. A. MAYER	2	ILLUSTRATIONS:	
NOTE BY DR. HARKNESS ON THE BONES FOUND	7	PL. I. NEBY RUBIN: Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age	4
A BRONZE AGE NECROPOLIS AT RAMATH GAN, NEAR TELL EL JERISHEH (JAFFA DISTRICT). MR. J. ORY	7	PL. II. " " " " " "	5
POTTERY OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE, AND BRONZE OBJECTS FROM NESS-ZIONA, IN THE WADY HANÏN (NEAR JAFFA). MR. ORY	10	PL. III (a). " " Sketch-Plan of Cave	6
NOTE ON THE RECOVERY OF 17 BYZANTINE GOLD COINS FROM KHIRBET ABU ZU'EIZE. MR. P. L. O. GUY. DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS. MR. C. LAMBERT	12	PL. III (b). RAMATH GAN: Seal and Head of Goddess	6
		PL. IV. " " Pottery of the Bronze Age and a Dagger	8
		PL. V. NESS-ZIONA: Pottery of Middle Bronze Age, with Bronze Implements, etc.	11

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C R Levy

PALESTINE MUSEUM, JERUSALEM

BULLETIN No. 2

INTRODUCTION

This Bulletin contains a description of notable accessions to the Museum made since the issue of the first bulletin, by members of the Departmental Staff. The additions to the authenticated series of Bronze Age Ceramics are particularly welcome, and information of their discovery is placed on record.

The accessions from excavations conducted by authorised expeditions, and the works of conservation accomplished during the last financial year, will be treated in special bulletins.

The Department deplores the death, by untoward accident, of the Rev. Father Gaudence Orfali, Member of the Archaeological Advisory Board, whose work, particularly in connection with the ruined synagogue of Tell Hum (Capernaum) had contributed greatly to the development of the archaeological resources of Palestine.

JOHN GARSTANG.

A BRONZE AGE DEPOSIT FROM A CAVE NEAR NEBY RUBIN. (JAFFA DISTRICT.)

With Plates I, II, IIIa

In November, 1925, quarry-men working in the sandy rocks between Neby Rubin and al-Kubeibeh, entered a cave and during their work blasted a hole into what proved to be the floor of a chamber filled with pottery. They entered the chamber and, searching it, discovered more rooms with various objects. They reported the find to the District Commandant of Police, at Jaffa, and the latter informed the Director of Antiquities who charged the present writer with the examination of the cave. The results are submitted herewith.

The cave consists of a hall (A), 5 m. long, with a maximum breadth of 330 cm. and a maximum height of 325 cm. The door is placed in the upper half of the S.W. wall, above the level of the hall. It is 155 cm. high and 80-100 cm. broad, and is blocked from the outside by four big stones (approximately 60 cm. high, by 130 cm. broad). A staircase of six steps connects it with the hall. At the Eastern extremity of the N.E. wall a door leads to a small chamber (C). A small niche appears at the other end of the same wall. By the W. wall, near the steps, a second chamber (B) has been made.

Although the cave had been entered by several persons before the arrival of the present writer, and many objects had been moved already from their original position, the following groups of pottery seem to be ascertainable :—

HALL (A). *Group (a)* consisted of 4 bowls, 2 jugs, 2 dishes, and one juglet. The little heap of white ashes belonged to it as well as small fragments of a metal object, probably a small plate, perhaps a mirror. *Group (b)* consisted of a bowl with a little heap of black ashes near it. The vicinity of this object seems to be especially disturbed and it is difficult to say which other vessels might have belonged originally to it. *Group (c)* consisted of a big plate, 3 bowls, 2 juglets, and a dish. Next to these objects there was a number of bones. (See Note by Dr. Harkness below.) Nothing was found in the niche.

CHAMBER (B) contained originally 21 big jars, of which 16 have been found complete small objects between them, viz., 3 bowls, 2 juglets and several fragments.

CHAMBER (C) contained an alabaster vase and a big jug, besides several dishes and juglets scattered around.

CATALOGUE * *

HALL.

Group (a) :—

- *Aa.1. (V.1721) Juglet of red clay, one handle.
- Aa.3. }
- *Aa.4. (V.1723) } Jug of red clay, grooved rim.
- *Aa.2. (B.650) Dish of red clay, on the base potter's mark in shape of a cross with arms 33 and 34 mms. long respectively.
- Aa.5. (B.651) As Aa.2. The arms of the cross are 26 mms. and 35 mms. long respectively.
- Aa.6. (B.656) Metal-like bowl of buff clay. Rounded rim. [Ab.1.] This and all the other bowls have flat bases, except A.4 and B.6.
- Aa.7. (B.657) Metal-like bowl of reddish buff clay. Rounded rim.

Group (b) :—

- *Ab.1. (B.654) Metal-like bowl of buff clay. Flat rim partly broken away.

Group (c) :—

- *Ac.1. (B.649) Dish of red clay. Incised concentric lines inside.
- *Ac.2. (B.653) Large plate of red clay with four handles. Rim.
- Ac.3. (B.655) Metal-like bowl of buff clay. Flat rim partly broken away. [Ab.1.]
- Ac.4. (V.1719) Juglet of reddish clay, one handle. [Aa.1.]
- Ac.5. (V.1720) Juglet of red clay, one handle. [Aa.1.]

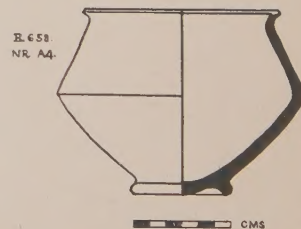
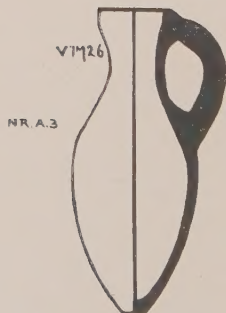
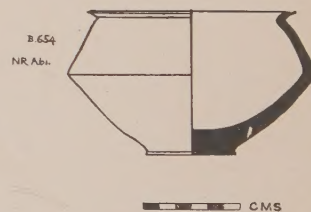
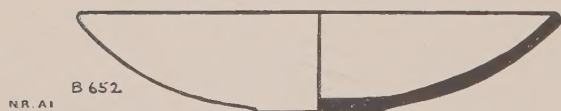
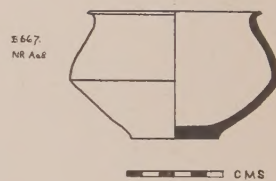
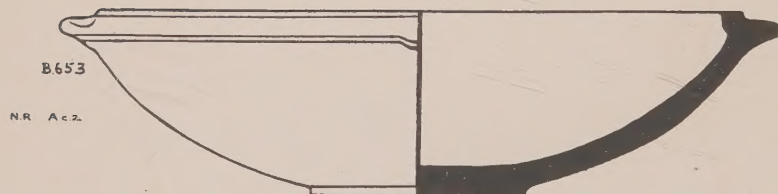
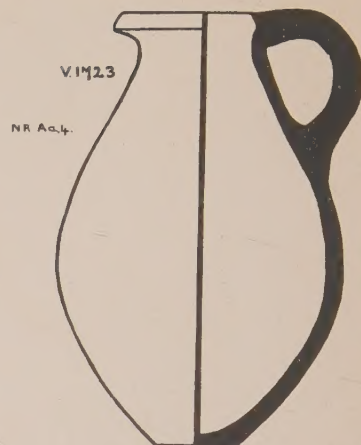
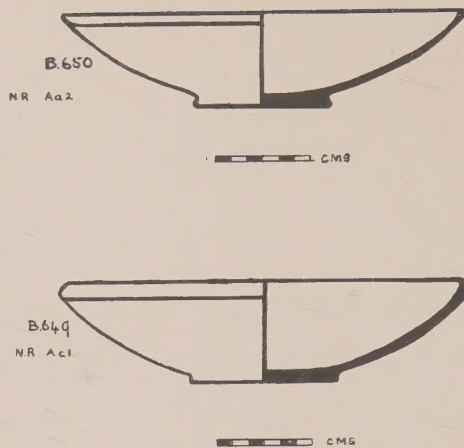
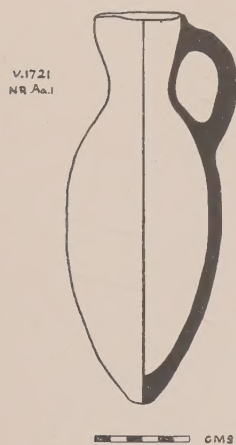
Ungrouped (not belonging clearly either to a, b or c) :—

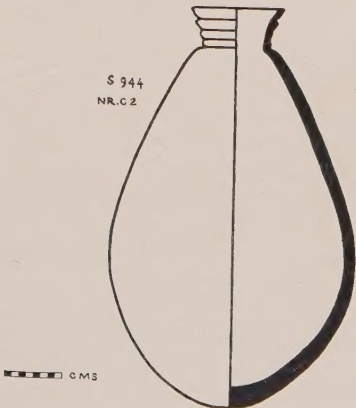
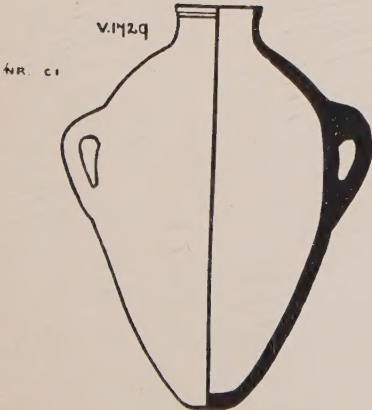
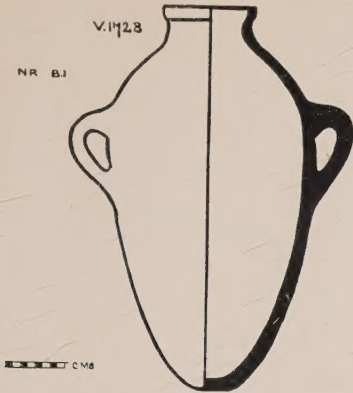
- *A.1. (B.652) Dish of red clay. Traces of burnishing. On the underside potter's mark in shape of a V with arms 3 cm. long.
- *A.2. (V.1727) Juglet of buff clay. One handle.
- *A.3. (V.1726) Juglet of reddish clay. One handle.
- A.5. (V.1725) Juglet of buff clay. One handle. [Ac.4.]
- A.6. (V.1724) Juglet of buff clay. One handle. [Ac.4.]
- *A.4. (B.658) Metal-like bowl of buff clay. Grooved rim.
- A.7. (B.659) Semi-metal-like bowl of buff clay. Rounded rim.

CHAMBER (B) :—

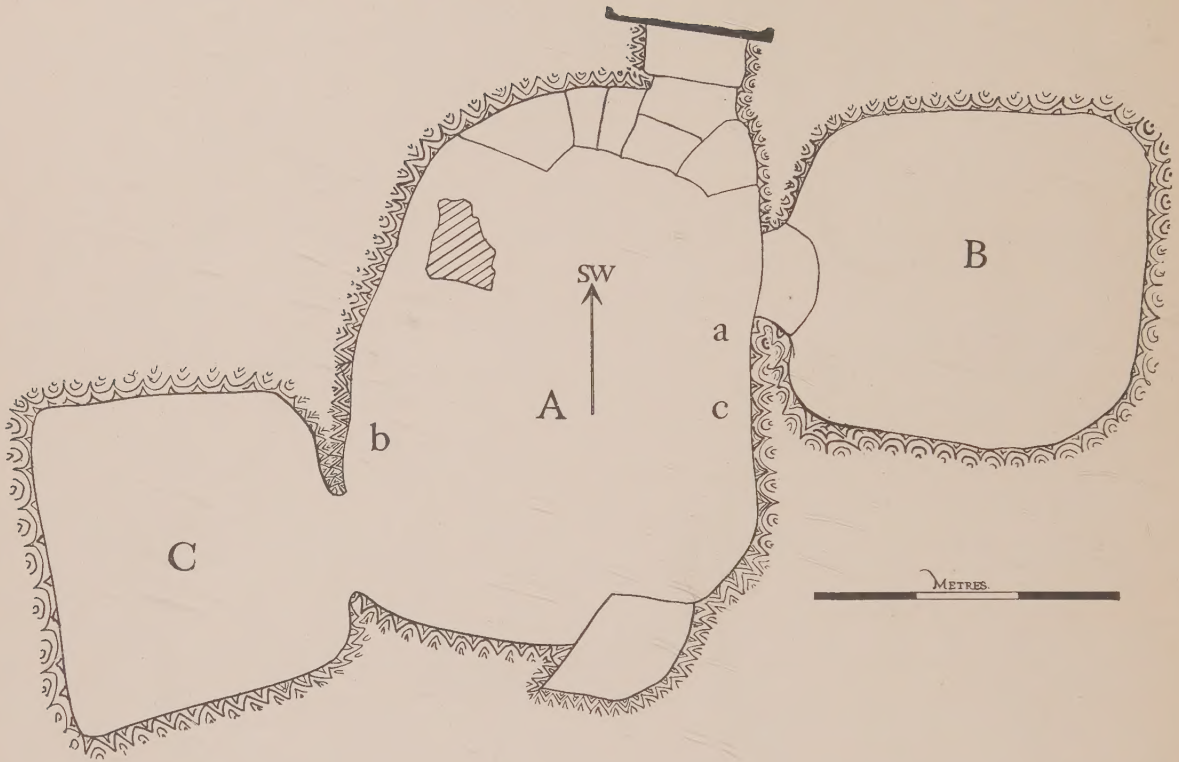
- *B.1. (V.1728) Jar of red clay with two handles. Flat ribs inside the mouth, similar to those seen on the outside of Byzantine jars.
- *B.2. (V.1731) Large jar of reddish buff clay without handles. Flat ribs inside the mouth as in B.1.
- *B.3. (V.1732) Large jar of red clay. Two handles.
- B.7. (V.1733) Large jar of buff clay. Two handles. [B.3.]
- B.4. (B.660) Semi-metal-like bowl of buff clay. Flat rim.
- *B.5. (B.661) Metal-like bowl of buff clay. Rounded rim.
- B.6. (B.662) Metal-like bowl of red burnished clay. Base broken away. [Ab.1.]

* * The first figure gives the serial number of the excavation; the second one (in brackets) the number of the Palestine Museum of Antiquities, on the drawings both numbers are given for the convenience of an eventual reference; the third one (in square brackets) gives the number of the drawn object to which the described one is most similar. The objects marked with an asterisk are drawn on Plates I and II.

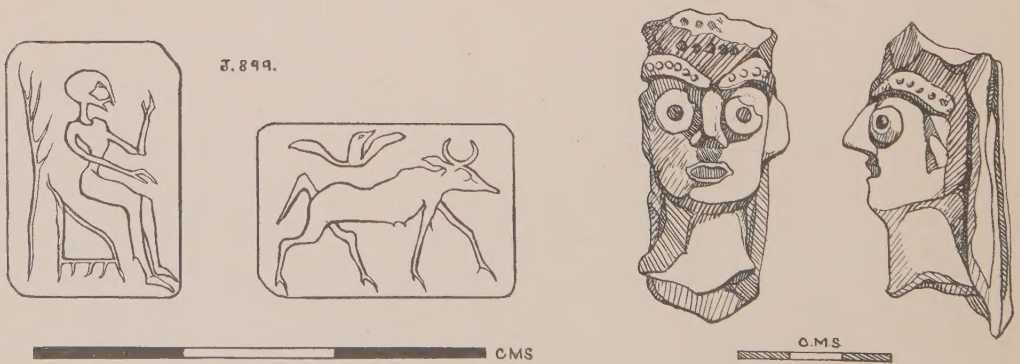




NEBY RUBIN (JAFFA DISTRICT). POTTERY OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE
(S.944 IS OF ALABASTER.)



NEBY RUBIN. SKETCH PLAN OF CAVE.



RAMATH GAN (JAFFA DISTRICT). PASTE SEAL AND HEAD OF GODDESS IN TERRA COTTA.

CHAMBER (C) :—

*C.1. (V. 1729) Jar of red clay with two handles. On one handle two horizontal marks, on the other one a vertical one.

*C.2. (S. 944) Alabaster vase with traces of lines drawn in ink (?). L.A.M.

NOTE BY DR. J. W. P. HARKNESS, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UPON SPECIMENS OF BONES AND CLAYLIKE MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION

The remains consist of a collection of bone fragments averaging one to three inches in length. They are dry and brittle and so far as can be judged have not been subject to fossilizing or petrifying influences. A few pieces have a brownish appearance, suggesting, on first sight, exposure to fire, but careful examination does not reveal anything to confirm such an opinion. The discoloration is most probably due to the particular processes of decay to which the fragments were exposed.

The bones are of mammalian origin. Some can be recognised as fragments of the ribs and small bones of such animals as the sheep or goat, one rib fragment most probably formed part of an animal of larger size (ox). None of the bones can be recognised as human remains.

The comparative uniformity in size of the fragments, their smallness and the fact that they appear to be animals' bones generally used for human food suggest that they may be the remains of a human meal or perhaps of some ancient food offering.

The small portions of clay-like material found with the bones have been examined by the assistant Analyst who reports as follows :—

A microscopical examination of the specimen indicates that same is composed of a large proportion of mineral matter with some organic matter of vegetable nature.

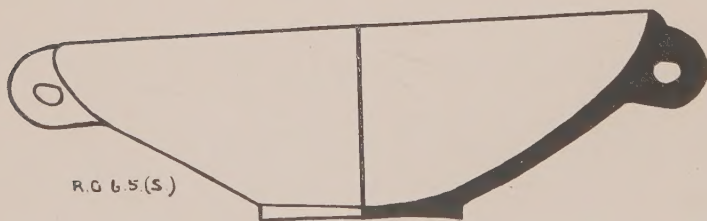
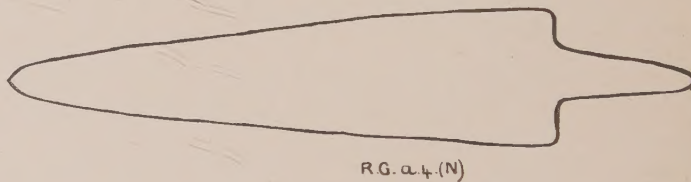
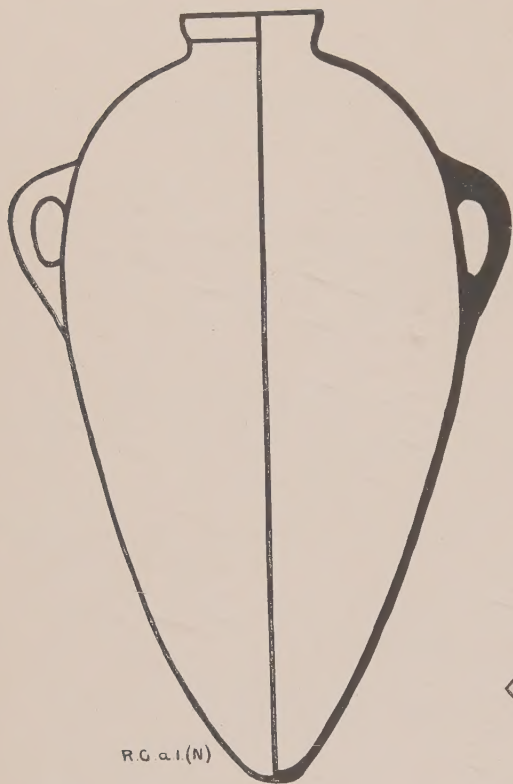
I cannot, however, without a quantitative analysis state that organic matter of animal origin is absent.'

A BRONZE-AGE NECROPOLIS AT RAMATH GAN, NEAR TELL EL JERISHEH (JAFFA DISTRICT)

With Plate IIIb

The mound of Tell el Jerisheh, otherwise known as Napoleon's Hill, rises about a kilometre South-East of the point at which the river Baridah (Musrarah) joins the Aujah; it yields, on the surface, pottery fragments ranging from the Early Bronze Age to the Iron Age. North of the mound, on the Aujah, stands the modern village of Jerisheh.

Sherds attributable to the first period include one coated with a red wash and having a row of incisions worked horizontally on a raised moulding; there were also found a piece of an obsidian implement, a burnished handle of the Egyptian 'Red Vase' type, Mycenaean sherds, and fragments typical of the Early Iron Age in Cyprus. Two other objects came from the Tell, namely the terracotta head of a goddess, of Egyptian type, having cuts above the ears suggestive of horns, and a rectangular seal of hard black paste, on one side of which is engraved a bearded figure with left hand raised, seated on a throne behind which appears a palm-tree, and, on the opposite side, a bull walking to the right with an eagle (?) flying above.



RAMATH GAN (JAFFA DISTRICT). POTTERY OF THE BRONZE AGE AND A DAGGER

A necropolis exists at the big bend in the river Baridah, nearest the Tell; and in this, two graves, situated in an orange grove owned by Mr. I. L. Goldberg, of Ramath Gan, were excavated. They are about 150 paces W.N.W. of a dam in the upper portion of a small wady, named 'Hammarah,' which opens on the Baridah; the lower part of the wady is planted with eucalyptus trees.

Similar graves are reported to have been uncovered to the East of the Tell, near the Nablus Road, during the planting of orange groves within the last few years.

The method of burial, common in the Plain, was somewhat as follows: A space having been chosen on rising ground, the soil was dug down to the soft sandstone (locally known as 'Kurkar') which is usually found at a depth of about a metre; a slight hollow (no longer clearly discernible) seems then to have been made in the rock, upon which the body was laid and afterwards covered in with earth. Black patches were noted on or near the graves, due, no doubt, to organic matter. Three pieces of weathered sandstone lay, in a line, on the Eastern margin of one of the burials excavated and there was a similar isolated piece at a distance of about 40 centimetres. The objects of pottery were found closely grouped and still erect; animal bones were found in some of the dishes and scattered about. The two graves examined were 380 centimetres apart and a somewhat damaged human skeleton was found between them. The objects recovered are briefly described below.

The skeleton lay at full length on its back, head to the East, slightly raised and inclined to the right; the skull was damaged but the teeth were complete. Vertebrae and ribs had been disturbed and feet and fingers were missing. On the left arm lay two small vases of buff clay tinged with red, black inside, which fell to pieces when touched.

NORTH GRAVE 'A' (N.) RAMATH GAN

With Plate IV

1. Amphora: yellow clay: lower part hand built; upper part wheel finished: brown colour. Height 58 cms.
2. Great Jar: grey gritty clay: hand built: wheel finished: buff colour. Height 70 cms.
3. One-handled vase: reddish gritty clay: wheel made: grey-red colour: traces of dark red slip around the neck. Height 23 cms.
4. Bronze dagger: blade without mid-rib. Length of tang 41 mms. Over all 19 cms.

SOUTH GRAVE 'B' (S.) RAMATH GAN

1. Great Jar (lower part): similar to A.2.: gritty clay, hard baked externally.
2. Amphora (in fragments): reddish grey colour: buff surface. Similar to A.1.
3. Juglet with one handle: buff clay: wheel finished with dark red slip. Height about 20 cms.
4. Juglet (fragments): reddish clay: soft baked: base finished with flattened knob: one double handle. Height approximately 12 cms.
5. Dish of reddish clay: finished with dark red slip: hard baked: wheel made: round base: two opposed vertical handles: decorated with superficial wheel marks. Dia. 33.5 cms.
6. Dish similar to No. 5: coarse clay: hand made: lip only finished with the wheel. Dia. 34.5 cms.
7. Dish of red clay: finished with dark red slip: hard baked: wheel made: burnished inside. Dia. 30 cms.

J.O.

POTTERY OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE AND BRONZE OBJECTS FROM NESS-ZIONA, in the Wady Hanîn (near Jaffa)

With Plate V

This Note is concerned with the following accessions to the Museums :

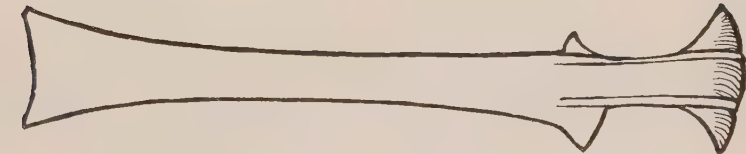
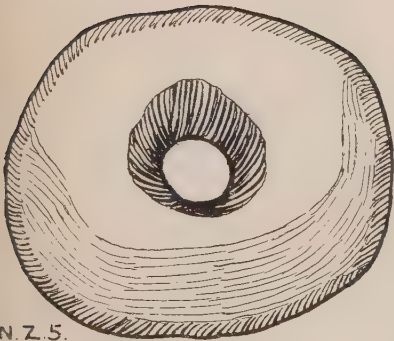
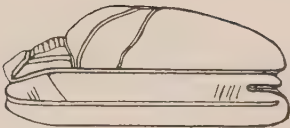
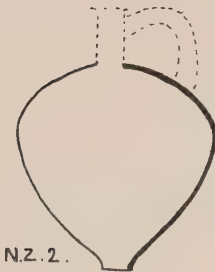
1. Jug with one vertical handle of red clay : hard baked. Height approximately 25 cms.
2. Juglet of red clay : wheel made : finished with dark slip : ring base : neck broken away. Height actually 9.5 cms. ; approximately 12 cms. over all. Wheel marks around body as decoration.
3. Juglet similar to above in all respects. Height to neck 8.5 cms.
4. Staff head of limestone perforated at sides for fastening. Height 3.1 cms.
5. Mace head of limestone : brown-red natural hue. Breadth 16.3 cms.
6. Palstave of bronze. Length 15.6 cms.
7. Lance head of bronze : shaft split. Length 7.6 cms.
8. Dagger of bronze or copper with slight mid-rib. Length 15.2 cms.
9. Scarab, Egyptian, of white paste with design of a man in costume.

In addition to these there were found a pitcher and small juglet, in a very fragmentary condition. Among the fragments, however, the base and handles enable us to identify the pitcher with No. a.1 (N) of the group from the necropolis of Ramath Gan, described below.

The group was found over an area of about 10 square metres, in the course of levelling a plot of ground in the orange grove of the late Mr. Brill, of the P.I.C.A., at the end of the grove, West of the colony Ness Ziona (Wady Hanin). The spot is on a gentle slope on the edge of bare sandhills. In a westward direction one has a view over the maritime strip of fertile land which, about fifteen minutes from the grove is traversed by the main road from Gaza to Jaffa, no doubt a highway in antiquity and probably the Via-Maris of the Egyptians. Following a northward direction the road, passing by the springs of Ayun Kara and skirting along the advanced sand dunes, changes direction N.W. towards the town of Jaffa.

The ground here, as at Ramath Gan, consists of an alluvial stratum of about one metre average depth, of black soil, overlaying the sandstone, locally called 'Kurkar.' The lower part of the stratum mixed, as a rule, with a larger percentage of sand, was remarkably intersected here with black fat patches, indicating, no doubt, organic matter. Bones were said to be regularly found in other groves depending on the colony, during the planting season. A number of small pointed juglets found in Gederah (Katrah), in 1924, probably originate from ancient burial graves analogous to the latter discoveries. The proximity of ancient important settlements and highways, and the similarity of deposits between these and the previous discoveries on the necropolis on the River Aujah, indicate that we are upon the traces of early burial customs practised widely in the Shefelah during a specified period. The early shapes of the pottery vessels influenced by foreign models, together with the simple and primitive method of burial, date these collections back to the Middle Bronze Age. Juglets Nos. 1 and 2 of this group, and the small juglet with the double stranded handle, of the previous group (b.4) are reproductions, obviously of the punctured 'Hyksos Vase' found in Gezer, while pitchers and juglets, though their continuity can be traced into latter periods, are of very early use, as proved by the various excavations in the Shefela (cf. *The Excav. at Ain Shems*, Pl. XVIII, p. 36. Water jars for comparison of period). The importance of the discoveries consist in the fact that they provide new indications for the identification of the burial practice and customs in the Shefelah Plain, which, so far, have been inferred largely from comparisons with burial customs in neighbouring countries.

J.O.



NESS-ZIONA. POTTERY OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE WITH BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, &c.

NOTE ON THE RECOVERY OF 17 BYZANTINE GOLD COINS FROM KHIRBET ABU ZU'EIZE

[*Ref. P.E.F. 1 inch map, sheet XX, Gx. 5-5.*]

Khirbet Abu Zu'eize lies about 24 kilometres North-West of Beer-Sheba and about 5 kilometres North of Tell el Sheri'ah. It is not marked on the map and, so far, no name has been found for it, other than that of the family which at present owns it. This family lives in some huts and tents to the North-West of the site.

The site itself is situated on the undulating plain, which here extends for many miles, and is scarcely distinguishable from it: almost no ruins are visible above the present cultivated surface, though pot-sherds of Romano-Byzantine date scattered over the fields show that it extended for at least 300 metres North and South, and 200 metres East and West.

In the shallow wady to the East, where a track of some importance runs North and South, are a large well and several cisterns, all in use to-day. Near the well there is a white marble Corinthian capital, and to the North of the well, close to one of the cisterns, lies a fellow to it. On the highest point of the Khirbet there are a few fragments of white marble columns, and a peasant stated that he had struck a wall with his plough close to this point and to the East of it.

The coins, it is said, were found by peasants while ploughing a field near the cistern, together with the Corinthian capital: here the North and South track is crossed by another track at right-angles. First, two *solidi* were turned up and search then showed that there were seventeen in all. The finders state that they were loose in the earth and that there was no jar to be seen.

The Police heard of the find and, by taking action with commendable promptitude, succeeded in recovering the coins. A detailed description by Mr. Lambert follows in Part II of this report. Some inferences, however, may be drawn from the find.

The single coin of Arcadius gives the earliest date at which the hoard can have been placed in the position in which it was found.

Arcadius was made an Augustus by his father, Theodosius, in 383 A.D., and on the death of the latter, in January, 395, became Emperor of the East, while his brother Honorius, who had been declared Emperor of the West in the previous year, continued in that capacity.

It was a time of stress both for Rome and Constantinople: Alaric, with his Visigoths, was on his way to Greece and only a few years later turned his attention so effectively to Italy that Rome fell. As to the East, I find in *Morison's Time Table of Modern History*, this note for 395, 'Asia Minor and Syria ravaged by the Huns.'

Gibbon makes only brief mention* of this invasion, but if it penetrated so far to the South (which I doubt) it may explain the presence of the coins now recovered, as well as the desertion of a fairly large town apparently about this period.

There is a tendency for tracks to persist through centuries along the same lines, and at Khirbet Abu Zu'eize depressions in the ground tend to maintain these. It is at least possible that the tracks of to-day represent the ways available in the fourth century, and the position of the well and cisterns favours this supposition.

The reported absence of a jar, the shallowness of the find and its proximity to a cross-road may perhaps be construed somewhat as follows.

An enemy is reported in the vicinity, and the inhabitants of the open town (there is no trace of fortifications) are alarmed. One of them, trying to escape with his small fortune saved through a long life, has the ill luck to meet the invaders at the cross-roads. Perhaps he drops his gold in flight, perhaps he is killed and his body looks too poor to loot.

This construction is, of course, fanciful, but premeditated burial of the coins seems unlikely, and if the evacuation of the town was due not to attack but to the dessication of the country, which apparently became pronounced about 400 A.D., one would hardly expect to find gold coins left behind.

P.L.O.G.

* "Decline and Fall" Ch. 34 (Everyman Edition, pages 349-350).

PART II.—DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS

The seventeen solidi here described are said to have been discovered loose in the soil at Khirbet Abu Zu'eizeh, between Gaza and Beersheba, by fellahin, while ploughing: unfortunately they did not report the find and part of it was dispersed before the Government received information which led to its recovery. It is hoped that all the coins were eventually secured but, as they had been cleaned, it could not be determined whether they were likely to have been found in the circumstances narrated or whether they had, perhaps, been buried in a jar. They range from Constantius II to Arcadius, the former being represented by six coins in practically mint condition, the latter by one, pierced and worn. An apology is necessary for the absence of references in the description which follows, no standard work on the numismatics of the period being accessible at the time of writing.

Measurements in inches; weights in grains and grammes; arrows denote relative die positions.

No.	Weight.	Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Constantius II. A.D. 337-361.</i>				
1	68·5 grs. 4·44 g.	·9 ↓	FLIVLCONSTAN TIVSPERPAVG (Bust r.)	VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM ex. SMNS• Victory l. holding in r. a wreath inscribed XXV and in l. a palm branch; right foot on a captive. (F.D.C.)
2	66·9 grs. 4·34 g.	·85 ↓	CONSTANTIUS AVGVSTVS (Bust r.)	VICTORIAEDDNNVGG ex. TES Two Victories holding shield inscribed: VOT XX MVLT XXX (F.D.C.)
3	68·2 grs. 4·42 g.	·85 ↓	FLIVLCONSTAN TIVSPERPAVG (Bust r.)	GLORIA REI PVBLICAE ex. SMANA Rome and Constantinople, seated, holding shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX (Slightly worn).
4	69·4 grs. 4·5 g.	·85 ↗	As 3.	As 3, but in ex. SMANÇ (F.D.C.)
5	69·7 grs. 4·52 g.	·85 ↗	FLIVLCONSTAN TIVSPERPAVG (Bust facing.)	GLORIA REI PVBLICAE ex. SMSIS• Rome and Constantinople, seated, holding shield inscribed VOT XXXV MVLT XXXX (F.D.C.)
6	68·2 grs. 4·42 g.	·85 ↑	FLIVLCONSTAN TIVSPERPAVG (Bust facing.)	As 5, but in ex. CONS and shield inscribed VOT XXX MVLT XXXX. (Slightly worn.)
<i>Valentinian I. A.D. 364-375.</i>				
7	69·2 grs. 4·48 g.	·85 ↙	DNVALENTINI ANVSPFAVG (Bust r.)	RESTITUTOR REIPVBLICAE ex. ANTI• Emperor standing to front holding labaram in r. and Victory on globus in l. In field l., † (F.D.C.)
8	66·3 grs. 4·3 g.	·85 ↑	As 7.	As 7, but in ex. *ANTH* and a cross in field l. (Worn.)
9	67·3 grs. 4·36 g.	·85 ↙	As 7.	As 7, but in ex. *ANTH* and no symbol in field. (Worn.)
10	67·8 grs. 4·39 g.	·85 ↙	As 7.	As 7, but in ex. ANTH• and no symbol in field. (Worn.)
11	68·3 grs. 4·43 g.	·85 ↙	As 7.	As 7, but in ex. *ANTI* and a cross in field l. (Slightly worn.) Same reverse die as No. 13.

No.	Weight.	Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Valens. A.D. 364-378.</i>	
12	67.9 grs. 4.4 g.	.85 ↙	DNVALENS PERPAVG (Bust r.)	As 7, but in ex. *ANTΔ* and in field l. a cross. (F.D.C.)
13	68.2 grs. 4.42 g.	.85 ↙	As 12.	As 11. (Same die.) (F.D.C.)
14	65.6 grs. 4.25 g.	.85 ↙	As 12.	As 11. (Worn.)
			<i>Theodosius I. A.D. 379-395.</i>	
15	65.9 grs. 4.27 g.	.85 ↓	DNTHEODO SIVSPFAVG (Bust r.)	VICTOR IAAVGG ex. C OM Two Emperors, togate, seated facing, holding globus between them, Victory above. In field l, M; r., D. (F.D.C.)
16	68.7 grs. 4.45 g.	.85 ↖	As 15.	CONCOR DIAAVGGG ex. CONOB Constantinople seated to front, holding sceptre in r. and globus in l. (Slightly worn.)
			<i>Arcadius. A.D. 395-408.</i>	
17	65.6 grs. 4.25 g.	.8 ↑	DNARCADI VSPFAVG (Bust r.)	CONCORDI A•AVGGGG ex. CONOB Emperor seated to front holding spear in r. and globus in l. (Worn.)

SUMMARY.

Mint.	Letters in Exergue.	Constantius II.	Valentinian I.	Valens.	Theodosius.	Arcadius.	Totals.
Thessalonica ...	TES	I	...	...	...	...	I
Nicomedia ...	SMNS	I	...	...	...	...	I
Siscia ...	SMSIS	I	...	...	...	...	I
Constantinople ...	CONOB	...	...	...	I	I	4
" ...	CONS	I	...	...	...	...	
" (?)	C OM	...	...	...	I	...	
Antioch ...	SMANA	I	...	...	...	...	10
" ...	SMANE	I	...	...	...	...	
" ...	ANTI	...	I	...	...	...	
" ...	ANTΔ	...	...	I	...	...	
" ...	ANTH	...	3	...	...	...	
" ...	ANTI	...	I	2	...	...	17
		6	5	3	2	I	

C.L.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE, APRIL, 1926

This Congress was attended, as the following list will show, by ninety-eight official delegates representing the learned societies of fourteen countries. After the lectures and discussions of the preliminary session at Beyrouth, and a visit to the Museum to examine the spoils of the Byblos tombs, the company travelled to Palmyra and Baalbec and the castle of Kala'at el Hosn, and saw the excavations in progress at Jebeil, and the memorials at Nahr el Kelb of Ramasses II and the Assyrian kings. A few visited Damascus.

They came into Palestine in perfect spring weather, some going direct to the Lake of Galilee for the prehistoric caves, and the dolmens of Kerazi, some remaining at Acre, and the rest climbing Tabor and the Tells of Taanach, Megiddo, and Beisan, where excavations are in progress. Next day they saw Tiberias, Capernaum and Kerazi (Chorazin), and all met at Nazareth to continue the journey to Jerusalem by way of Samaria and Shechem. After a crowded three days here, devoted to lectures, visits to historic sites, and social functions which included a soirée at the Museum, the bolder spirits penetrated into Transjordan, and found in Petra the culmination of a unique experience. The whole official programme was completed without mishap.

LIST OF OFFICIAL DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS, APRIL, 1926

AMERICA.

NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Albright, Dr. W. F.	Johns Hopkins University. Arch. Institute of America. Amer. Sch. of Oriental Res. American Oriental Society.
Badè, Rev. Professor W. F.	Univ. of California, Berkeley. Pacific School of Religion.
Blank, Rev. Dr. S. H.	Hebrew Union Coll., Cincinnati.
Davidson, Professor Israel	Jewish Theological Seminary.
Day, Professor Ely	American University, Beyrouth.
Dodge, Dr. Bayard	Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist., N.Y. Union Theological Seminary, N.Y.
Dougherty, Dr. R. P.	Amer. Sch. of Oriental Res. American Oriental Society.
Fisher, Professor C. S.	Amer. Sch. of Oriental Studies. American Oriental Society.
Goddard, Rev. C. E.	McCormick Theolog. Seminary.
Kyle, Rev. M. G.	Arch. Inst. of America. American Oriental Society. Xenia Theolog. Seminary.
McCurdy, Professor G. G.	U.S.A. Government. Yale University. Amer. Sch. Prehistoric Res.
McCurdy, Mrs.	Amer. Sch. Prehistoric Res.
Magoffin, Professor R. V. D.	Arch. Inst. of America.
Nelson, Professor H.	Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist., N.Y. American University, Beyrouth.
Rowe, Mr. Alan	University of Philadelphia. Univ. Museum, Philadelphia.
Russell, Mr. J. T. (Junior)	Amer. Sch. Prehistoric Res.
Rustum, Professor A. J.	American University, Beyrouth.
Stevens, Professor G. P.	American Academy at Rome.
Stillwell, Mr. R.	Princeton University. Amer. Sch. Clas. Studies, Athens.
Wishart, Professor J. E.	Stanford Univ., California.

BELGIUM.

Dossin, Mons.	Université de Liège.
Speleers, M. Louis	Mus. des Sciences et Arts.

BULGARIA.

Filow, Professor B.	Université de Sofia.
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EGYPT.

NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Borchhardt, Dr.	German Inst. of Egyptian Arch.
Campion, Dr.	Soc. Archéologique d'Egypte.
Campion, Mrs.	Soc. Archéologique d'Egypte.
Creswell, Capt. K. A. C.	
Douin, Mons.	Institut d'Egypte.
Firth, Mr. C. M.	Service des Antiqu., d'Egypte.
Gaillardot, Bey	Institut d'Egypte.
Gauthier, Professor M.	Institut d'Egypte. Service des Antiquities.
Graindor, Mons.	Université du Caire.
Hussein, Professor Taha	Université Egyptienne.
Malha, R. P. Louis	Soc. d'Arch. d'Alexandrie.

FRANCE.

Abel, Rev. Père	Ec. Biblique de St. Etienne.
Albertini, Professor G.	Gouvernement d'Algerie. Université d'Alger.
Cavalier, Mons.	Université de Lyon.
De Champeaux, Mons.	Soc. Française d'Archéologie.
Dhorme, Rev. Père	Ec. Biblique de St. Etienne.
Drioton, Abbé E.	Inst. Catholique de Paris.
Dussaud, Professor R.	Académie des Inscriptions.
Dussaud, Mme.	Société Ernest Renan.
Gautier, Professor E.	Université d'Alger.
Guignebert, Mons. C.	Université de Paris.
Le Caze, Mme.	Société Ernest Renan.
Lods, Professor	Université de Paris.
De Lorey, Mons. E.	Inst. Français de Damas.
Marchesné, Mons. M.	Bibliothèque Nationale.
Monmarché, Mons.	Guide Bleu (Hachette).
Monmarché, Mons. (fils)	Guide Bleu (Hachette).
Michon, Mons. E.	Musée du Louvre.
Mouterde, Rev. Père	Univ. de St. Joseph.
Noel, Mons.	Soc. des Savants de la République.
Noel, Mme.	Soc. des Savants de la République.
Passenard, Dr. E.	Assoc. Française des Sciences.
Salle, Mons.	Musées Nationaux.
Van Berchem, Mlle. Marguerite	Soc. Française d'Archéologie.
Van Berchem, Mlle. Marcelle	Soc. Française d'Archéologie.
Virolleaud, Mons.	Service des Antiquités de Syrie.

GERMANY.

NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Horovitz, Professor J. . .	University of Frankfurt.
Roeder, Professor G. . .	Hildesheim Museum.
Sellin, Professor E. . .	Deutscher Verein zur Erforschung Palästinas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Agelasto, Miss . . .	University Women's Club.
Agronsky, Mr. G. . .	<i>Daily Express</i> .
Baldwin-Brown, Professor E. . .	Edinburgh University.
	Societies for the Promotion of Hellenic and Roman Studies.
Burkitt, Professor F. C. . .	British Academy.
	Cambridge University.
Carthew, Miss A. C. E. . .	University Women's Club.
Forster, Professor E. S. . .	Sheffield University.
	Manchester University.
Garstang, Professor J. . .	Liverpool University.
	Soc. of Antiquaries, London.
Johns, Mr. C. N. . .	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Kennedy, Rev. Professor . . .	Edinburgh University.
Lambert, Mr. C. . .	Egyptian Exploration Society.
Levy, Miss G. R. . .	University of London.
Masterman, Dr. E. W. . .	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Mears, Mr. F. C. . .	Royal Inst. of Brit. Architects.
Mond, Mr. Robert . . .	Royal Institution.
Ormerod, Professor H. A. . .	Leeds University.
	Ashmolean Museum.
	Soc. for Promotion of Roman Studies.
Reid, Professor R. W. . .	Aberdeen University.
Sacher, Mr. H. . .	<i>Manchester Guardian</i> .
Sarolea, Professor Ch. . .	Edinburgh University.

GREAT BRITAIN—*contd.*

NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Sayce, Rev. Professor A. H. . .	Oxford University.
	Egyptian Exploration Society.
	Soc. for Promotion of Hellenic Studies.
	Royal Asiatic Society.
	Brit. Sch. of Arch. in Jerusalem.
Shelley, Dr. E. J. . .	Melbourne University.
Tyrell, Wing Comdr. . .	Queen's College, Belfast.
Woodward, Sir A. Smith . .	

HOLLAND.

Noordtzig, Professor . . .	University of Utrecht.
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LATVIA.

Benzinger, Dr. . . .	University of Riga.
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PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN.

Horovitz, Professor J. . .	Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
Klausner, Professor J. . .	Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
Slousch, Dr. . . .	Jewish Palestine Explor. Soc.
Tewfic, Dr. Riza . . .	Education Dept., Transjordan.

POLAND.

Antoniewicz, Mons. W. . .	University of Warsaw.
	Society of Sciences, Warsaw.
Bystron, Mons. . . .	University of Cracow.

SWEDEN.

Wetter, Professor Gillis . .	University of Upsala.
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TURKEY.

Nassouhi, Essad Bey . . .	Musée de Stamboul.
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VATICAN.

Tisserant, Monsgr. E. . .	Bibliotheca Vaticana.
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The session at Jerusalem was inaugurated by His Excellency the High Commissioner at the École Biblique de St. Etienne. The Director of that Institution, the Très Rev. Père Dhorme, was appointed Sessional Chairman, and the opening address was delivered by M. René Dussaud, Conservateur at the Musée du Louvre, in the following words :—

Je suis particulièrement honoré d'avoir à exprimer de nouveau devant S. E. Lord Plumer, Haut-commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique en Palestine et en Transjordanie, l'intérêt que M. le ministre de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts porte au Congrès archéologique international, qui tient à Jérusalem la seconde partie de ses assises. Son Excellence me permettra de constater l'heureux résultat produit par cette nouvelle collaboration entre les autorités des deux pays de mandat.

Je suis aussi chargé par l'*Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, de remercier Son Excellence le Haut-commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique d'avoir joint son invitation à celle de Son Excellence M. le sénateur Haut-commissaire de la République française en Syrie et au Liban.

L'Académie, qui a toujours encouragé les recherches que les savants maîtres de Saint-Étienne ont menées sur le terrain palestinien, qui contrôle l'École archéologique française de Jérusalem annexée à l'École biblique, l'Académie sera très sensible au choix qui a été fait par les autorités britanniques des locaux de Saint-Étienne pour y tenir les séances du Congrès international d'archéologie d'avril 1926. Elle y verra un hommage mérité rendu à la doyen des écoles scientifiques de Jérusalem et elle se réjouira d'apprendre que ceux qui, depuis si longtemps, ont été à la peine sont aujourd'hui à l'honneur. Je profite de cette occasion solennelle pour saluer devant vous, au nom de l'Académie, l'homme éminent qu'est notre vénéré et vaillant correspondant, le R. P. Lagrange.

Je dois à l'obligeance de mon excellent et savant ami, M. le professeur Garstang, directeur du Service des Antiquités de Palestine et de Transjordanie, d'avoir visité l'année passée, en sa compagnie, plusieurs des sites archéologiques qui figurent au programme de ce congrès. Je suis frappé aujourd'hui du nombre de nouveaux champs de fouilles mis en exploitation cette année. L'exploration archéologique de la Palestine est en plein rendement ; elle promet de nouveaux et brillants résultats.

Certes, depuis que M. de Saulcy, en 1851, a inauguré les fouilles archéologiques en débayant les *Qobour el-Molouk* ou tombes de la dynastie d'Adiabène, les recherches profondes dans le sol palestinien n'ont pour ainsi dire pas cessé, notamment sous l'active impulsion du Palestine Exploration Fund. Mais, ici comme en Syrie, l'institution du mandat a créé aux autorités responsables de nouveaux devoirs. Les deux services des antiquités en Syrie et en Palestine se sont trouvés en face des mêmes problèmes à résoudre : recherches méthodiques des vestiges de toutes les époques depuis la préhistoire jusqu'aux temps modernes ; installation de musées jusqu'alors inexistantes ; protection des monuments qui subsistent et que la main de l'homme menace chaque jour davantage. Ce dernier problème n'est pas le moins difficile à résoudre. Je vois encore la joie de M. le directeur Garstang, il y a un an, quand il obtint de son ministre des Colonies les crédits nécessaires à l'exploration et à la mise en état des ruines de Djérash, l'ensemble archéologique le mieux conservé de Palestine. Les félicitations que vous lui adresserez pour les importants travaux déjà effectués seront, je n'en doute pas, la meilleure des récompenses, celle à laquelle sa haute conscience et son âme délicate seront le plus sensibles.

Le Congrès n'est en Palestine que depuis quatre jours, mais il a reçu de Son Excellence le Haut-commissaire et de toutes les autorités britanniques des témoignages si répétés de l'intérêt qu'elles portent à cette réunion internationale, que je suis certain d'être l'interprète de tous mes collègues en présentant, dès maintenant, à Son Excellence, notre profonde gratitude pour son bienveillant accueil et pour les facilités qu'elle accorde à nos travaux.